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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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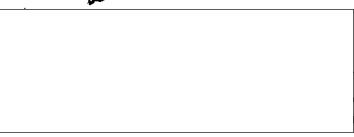
HISTORICAL

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1. Early in April 1948 a number of technicians employed at the ~~SIEMENS~~ works, ARNSTADT, were invited by the ~~Russian Soviet~~ director, Col. ~~SELEZNEV~~, to volunteer for work in the USSR. The reason given for this invitation was that the ~~ARNSTADT~~ factory was to be dismantled and its plant transferred to the USSR as reparations, so that technicians would be required for a new works to be set up in ~~LENINGRAD~~.
2. Offers of employment were made to about 50 specialists and other workers, of whom the majority accepted. No attempts were made by the Soviet authorities to coerce the remainder into acceptance. Salaries of 3,500 roubles/month were promised.

Provisional individual contracts for one year were typed and signed and instructions were given that the first transport would leave for ~~LENINGRAD~~ at the end of April 1948. Those signing each received a lump sum between ~~50,000 Marks~~ for the purchase of clothing and other necessities. Arrangements for the despatch of heavy baggage and furniture were made by the Soviet authorities.

3. The day before the first transport left ~~ARNSTADT~~, a public dinner was given by the ~~Russians~~, and it was said that those who were going to work for ~~Russia~~ would always be looked after in the future. The first transport left ~~ARNSTADT~~ on 28 Apr '48, ~~and~~ consisted of about 100 people. Of these, some 10 were scientists, 20 technical assistants, and 70 family dependants. Among the scientists were



AHNENS
PRAXMAYER
RICKER
TRAUTMANN

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4. The first stage of the journey, through ~~KRAKOW~~ to ~~BREST-LITOVSK~~, lasted four days. The party was accompanied by a ~~Russian~~ engineer from the ~~ARNSTADT~~ works and was under military guard. At ~~BREST~~ the party transferred to broad-gauge ~~railway~~ sleeper coaches and the guard was removed. There was a stay of 24 hours in ~~BREST~~ and each member of the party received 100 roubles for purchases in the town.
5. The route from ~~BREST~~ was through ~~VILNIUS (VILNA)~~ and ~~DAMBURG (DUNDEBORG)~~. On this stage of the journey it was possible during stops to leave the train to make purchases in the town or village, or to speak to the inhabitants.

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- 2 -

6. After 11 days the train arrived at the Baltic Goods Station, LENINGRAD. Thence, after a delay of four hours, the party was taken in buses to the NEVA Hotel. Although food and accommodation were excellent in this hotel, no one was allowed to leave the building without authority from the commandant, and then only if accompanied by an interpreter. At the end of a week, the party was transferred to permanent quarters in a new block of flats in the south-east part of LENINGRAD. A further payment of 3,000 rubles was then made to each worker, to assist him in setting up house. Work then began at the Scientific Research Institute No. 380, LENINGRAD.

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE (N.I.I.) 380, LENINGRAD7. Previous history

The Institute, which was originally located in FRYAZINO near MOSCOW, was transferred in April 1948 to LENINGRAD, where it was reassembled in the suburb of LESNOY PROSPEKT.

8. Name of the Institute

From the 14 Apr '48, the Institute was known as NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKIY INSTITUT 380 (NII-380) - Scientific Research Institute 380.

9. Location

NII-380 is situated on LESNOY PROSPEKT, to the north of the city. To reach it from the center of LENINGRAD, one takes a number 9 bus and alights at the last stop before the terminus. After continuing for about three minutes in the same direction on foot, ~~one reaches~~ the Institute on the left-hand (western) side of the road. The main building was at one time a school and during World War II served as a hospital.

10. Surroundings

The grounds of the Institute are bounded on the south by a large wooded park in which is a School of Forestry. To the north is an ancient castle-like building now housing an Institute of Physics. Further north on ~~the same road as~~ PROSPEKT ~~MONOINSTRUMENT~~ there was an accumulator factory. Behind (west of) NII-380 there was a wooded country and sand. Opposite, on the other side of the road, ~~there was~~ a military training ground on which could be seen some ten to fifteen 45 mm guns of about 8 mm caliber and a variety of radar equipment on which training exercises were carried out.

GERMAN SPECIALISTS AT NII-380

11. The Germans arriving at NII-380 in May 1948 were in three groups:

(a). The original party from AINSTADT, who arrived in the middle of May 1948 (see page 3).

(b). The specialists from FRYAZINO, who arrived a week later.

(c). A second party from AINSTADT, who arrived after a further week.

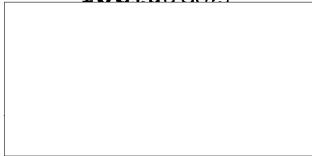
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- 3 -

12. The specialists from ~~FVKAZING~~, mentioned ~~above~~, included



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X GUENTHER
HOFFMANN
JANT
LEGLER
MATZKE
THOEM
TITM
ZSCHAU

These men had all been previously at the Television Research Institute in ~~TANNENWALD~~ (C) and been taken to USSR, without contracts, in 1945. Many of them, however, were repatriated to Germany in 1950 at the same time as the ~~AOKSIADT~~ specialists who had signed contracts.

13. The second party from ~~AOKSIADT~~ mentioned in para 11(e) above consisted of about 50 ~~men~~, including dependants. The following specialists were among those in this party:

X HORN (from Telefunken, BERLIN)
X SCHUBERT
X STEPHAN

There were also 12 mechanics.

EQUIPPING OF NII-380

14. The equipment of NII-380 was done by the German specialists themselves. Apparatus from ~~AOKSIADT~~ was lying in a yard at the Institute; in May 1945 some of it had been there, for some months and some had just arrived. There was no overall inventory of the equipment. The apparatus was unpacked by ~~specialists~~, while the German specialists stood by, each hoping to appropriate the more valuable items to his own use. Thus each equipped as best he could his own laboratory, but rather on a basis of first come, first served. Much equipment had rusted and deteriorated, as the cases had been standing outside for so long.

PLAN OF NII-380

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15.

- 1). The T-shaped main stone building of NII-380, consisting of basement, three stories and a tower.

Basement: Storos, dining room, kitchen.

Ground floor: Offices of Director, Chief Engineer, Accountant's Dept., Party Secretariat, and a laboratory in which only ~~Russians~~ worked.

First floor: Transmitter lab. Amplifier lab.

Television lab. Two further, unknown labs.

Second floor: Test instruments lab. Magnetron lab. Workshops.

Third floor: Radar research section, normally out of bounds to Germans.

Tower: Radar research, including 20 cm wave work.

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- 4 -

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- 2) Small wooden building. At first the Personnel chief was here, but later this building was empty.
- 3) Old forge, still in use.
- 4) Shed containing a motor repair shop and lumber-room.
- 5) Oil and petrol dump, built in 1949-50. This building had a conspicuous concrete roof, about 70 cm thick.
- 6) Empty shed.
- 7) Store shed.
- 8) Shelter for six ~~trucks~~.

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Soviet
RUSSIAN DIRECTION OF NII-380

16.

The Director was responsible for the whole Institute and for the Experimental Works at FONANKA (page 42). Until late 1949 this post was filled by ~~SELEZNEV~~, formerly at AMSTRAK. After a dispute between SELEZNEV and his Chief Engineer, ~~DUBININ~~, both were suspended from their posts. The new Director then appointed was one ~~MOISEYEV~~.

MOISEYEV

Chief Engineer was responsible for all the technical work of the Institute. After the displacement of ~~SOKOLOV~~ ~~DUBININ~~, the head of the Radar Section, was promoted to the post of Chief Engineer. DUBININ was technically competent.

18.

Director of Personnel was responsible for all personnel matters and for the political supervision of the staff of the Institute. The post was filled by one ~~PITNER~~.

DEPARTMENTS AND LABORATORIES OF NII-380

19.

RADAR DEPARTMENT

Radar: Head of Dept.: ~~BALINOV~~.
This department was responsible for the five laboratories next mentioned. The whole department was out of bounds to German personnel and therefore known by them as a Secret Department.

20.

Magnetron and Klystron Laboratory

Soviet: Head (1948 on): name unknown
Deputy: ~~NOVITSOV~~.

15.

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- 5 -

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Central Intelligence Agency**Others:** One Klystron specialist.
One woman.**Germans:** Head: ~~ZSCHUER~~ until his arrest, then
~~PRAXMAYER~~**Others:** ~~TRAUTMANN~~
~~RIEDER~~
~~MENGES~~

Originally this laboratory was set up in ARNSTADT, under the leadership of ~~ZSCHUER~~ who, however, was later arrested and disappeared. The laboratory, on transfer to LENINGRAD, was not at first secret, and could be visited by Germans.

This laboratory succeeded in producing a 4 mm magnetron. This was largely through the efforts of the ~~Russian~~ head of the lab. Following this success, the laboratory was visited in October 1950 by a commission of 6 high-ranking ~~SAF~~ officers. During this visit, all Germans were excluded from the lab.

21. Laboratory for (cm) and (cm) Transmitters.

This lab was staffed by five ~~Russians~~. Work was directed towards copying and improving German link communications equipment (Richtverbindungsgeräte). This involved the use of klystrons and ceramic triodes. This lab did not appear to be having great success. The ~~Russians~~ often sought advice from the Germans on their problems.

22. Laboratory for (cm) and (cm) Receivers.

The ~~Soviet~~ Head of this lab is Jewish.

There were five or six other ~~Russians~~ in this lab.

23. Aerial Laboratory

This worked not only for the Radar Dept., but for the whole Institute as well. There were four ~~Russian~~ workers. Their work was considered by the Germans to be of poor quality, lacking in precision.

24. Main Equipment Laboratory (Netzgorütelabor).

~~XBAKANOV~~, head of the whole Radar Dept., reserved to himself the control of this lab. 3 ~~Russian~~ technicians, excluding ancillaries, were employed. One of the three was ~~and named~~ ~~XALEKSEY~~.

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25. MEASURING INSTRUMENTS DEPARTMENT

~~Russian~~: Head of (Dept): ~~MITELMAN~~, Russian Jew.

In 1950 MITELMAN was engaged on a doctorate thesis on impulse measuring apparatus.

The [redacted] discussed in Paris. To sections were subordinate to this (Dept.)

50X1-HUM

76.

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- 6 -

*Attachment*This material procured by
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Russians:

about four assistants.

Germans:

Head of Lab: X EUGLER

Others: X BLASCHE

In this lab, EUGLER developed wave indicators (Kurvenschreiber) for television transmitters. These were then produced in series in another works and sent to all LENINGRAD and MOSCOW institutes. EUGLER was reckoned to be a leading specialist in this field and the Germans understood that there was no other specialist in USSR in this field.

27. General Radio Laboratory.*Soviet*
Russians:

One young engineer.

Germans:Head of Lab: X THOMAS
(died in LENINGRAD in 1950).

This lab developed measuring equipment and automatic auxiliary apparatus (Nebengeräte), all for test purposes. The work of the lab was accurate and reliable.

28. Laboratory for (cm) and (cm) Measuring Apparatus.*Soviet*
Russians:

Head of Lab: X TRIFONOV

Germans:

AHRENS.

This lab was set up at the beginning of 1950, ^{and} supplied the Radar Dept.

29. Test Instrument Repair Section.Russians:

6, including mechanics.

Germans:

None.

Control transmitters, oscilloscopes, and other apparatus were repaired here.

30. Test Instruments and Standards Room.

3 or 4 people, under the leadership of a ^{Soviet} Russian woman, were ~~here~~ in charge of various specialized and rarely used measuring instruments.

31. Transmitter Laboratory.*Soviet*
Russians:

Head of Lab: X BOGORODSKY

Deputy: IVAN STEPANOVICH PAVLOV who was

Germans:

SCHMIDT (mechanic), was latterly employed here.

This section had no long-term program, but catered ~~for~~ to the current needs of the Instituto.

50X1-HUM

→ (considered by the Germans as technically more competent than BOGORODSKY)

/7.

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Attachment
50X1-HUM**32. VACUUM DEPARTMENT**

This department, headed by a Russian ~~STALIN~~ Prize winner, was responsible for the following six laboratories and the glass-blowing section.

33. Laboratory for oscillograph ^{tubes} valves.

Russians: ④ or ⑤ women assistants.

Germans: Head of Lab.: ~~X SCHMIDT~~ ^{former}

Others: latterly, ~~X TOERUM~~ ^{former}

34. Laboratory for Television Tubes (Bildröhren)

Russians: 5 to 8 workers

Germans: None.

Tubes for television receivers were developed here.

35. Iconoscope Laboratory

Russians: Head of Lab.: the (unnamed) Head of the Vacuum Dept.

Others: ⑧ women.

Germans: ~~X JESCHKE~~ ^{former}
~~X MAUER~~ ^{former}

36. Impulse and Relay Tube (Kippdröhren) Laboratory.

Russians: Head of Lab., name unknown

Others: ④ workers.

Germans: ~~X WOLFGANG~~ ^{former} Development engineer
~~X WILHELM~~ ^{former} Welding ~~Welding~~ ^{former}

This laboratory appeared to be neglected by the Institute and to have little to do.

37. Surfaces Laboratory. (Lab. f. Oberflächen)

Russians: ③ women

Germans: Head of Lab.: ~~X BAUER~~ ^{former} Surface treatment

This lab. was concerned with doping (Oberflächenbehandlung) work, but had little to do.

38. Chemical Laboratory.

Russians: Head of Lab.: unknown

Others: ② or ③ assistants.

Germans: ~~X ZIMMER~~ ^{former}

The only work of this lab. from 1948 to 1950 was the development of luminous substances. The lab. was not very active.

18.

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- 8 -

Attachment 1

39. Glass Blowing Section.

Soviet
Russians: ③ apprentices.This material procured by
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EICHORN.

40. Amplifier Laboratory.

Soviet
Russians: Head of Lab.: X LURG

Others: 8 to 10 assistant engineers.

German: X TIGM

The task of this laboratory, the development of a broad band television receiver amplifier, was not fulfilled.

41. Television Laboratory.

Soviet
Russians: Head of Lab.: YAKOB ALEKSEEVICH RYBTIN

Others: 7 workers.

This research laboratory was concerned with scanning problems and with camera work. The Lab had no important successes, but published a number of interim reports.

THE EXPERIMENTAL WORKS AT FONTANKA, LENINGRAD

42. This works was controlled by the Director of NII-380. Here were produced experimental series of apparatuses developed in the main NII-380 Institute. This experimental works was installed in early 1949.

43. Designation. The works were referred to by the Germans simply as the "FONTANKA Versuchswerk". The number 380 probably applied to this works as well as to the main Institute.

44. Location. The FONTANKA works were situated on the NEVA River where the FONTANKA canal flows into it. The building housing the works was in Tsarist times a legal school. It is opposite the former Tsar's Summer Gardens. It could be reached from the main LESNOI Institute buildings by bus in about 4 hr.

45. Organization.

Soviet
Russians: Head of the works: X GROMOV

The experimental works consisted of a Television Receiver Development Department, divided into various sections, the so-called KREUZER Department, and a Production Department.

46. TELEVISION RECEIVER DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Soviet
Russians: Head of Dept.: X KENTSON

KENTSON had developed a broad band television receiver based on an American model. The developed direct receiver cost only half as much again as a really good super radio receiver, i.e. 1500 rubles against 1000 for the radio.

/9.

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- 9 -

47. Laboratory for the People's Television Receiver.Russian:

Head of Lab: GUREVICH

GUREVICH designed a People's Television Receiver laboratory model; it was, however, found to be unsuitable for manufacture.

48. Laboratory for Large Receivers.Russian:

Head of Lab: TOVBIN

Others: ④ assistant engineers.

Germans:

X SIEPMANN

X LINKE

TOVBIN was not a development engineer, and the development work was in the hands of the Germans. SIEPMANN developed a large receiver successfully and won praise.

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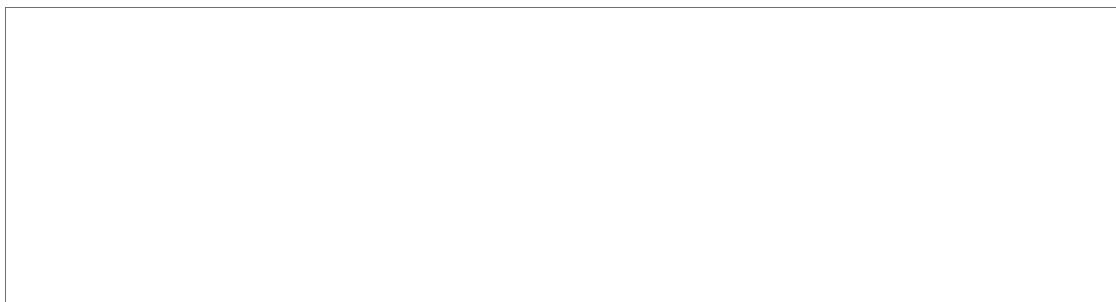
49. "KREUTZER DEPARTMENT"

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Russian:

Head of Dept: KREUTZER

SТАЛИН Prize-winner KREUTZER developed cadence tappers (Taktgeber), studio equipment, cameras and film scanners (Filmabtaeter). The following three laboratories were under his direction.

51. Relay Laboratory (?) - (Kippelaboratorium).

50X1-HUM

Russian:

Head of Lab: SAPRYKIN

Others: ⑩ workers.

Germans:
 X RICKERT
 X RICHTER
 X JANT
 ① mechanic.

The lab. was concerned with the development of cadence tappers (Taktgeber), projection receivers and relay apparatus (Kipperate) for receivers. These were all new problems to the Russians, who looked to RICKERT particularly for help. JANT was engaged on building cadence tappers based on American models.

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52. Studio Equipment and Camera SectionRussian:

Head of section: unknown

Others: ⑩ apprentices / 10. Russians:~~SECRET CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY~~

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- 10 -

Attachment 1

Germans:

~~X GUTHIER
HOHNER~~

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several mechanics.

As well as development work, this section was responsible for the supervision of manufacture of developed apparatus, which was then used in all the television centres of the USSR. Real leadership of the ~~Lab~~ was in the hands of GUTHIER, whose speciality lay in the field of studio installations.

53. PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

Soviet

Russians: Head of ~~Dept~~, name unknown.

German

~~X THOMAS~~

This department consisted of a series of workshops and offices; as an experimental works, it gained experience on manufacturing problems and prepared manufacturing instructions for the various models. Those were then passed on to the main works at SERGIOPOLSK. Because of material and organizational difficulties, the work flow of this department was uneven. At times they had nothing to do all day, at other times they worked day and night.

54. WORK OF NII-380 - 1948

Among the development tasks given to NII-380 in 1948 were the following:

(a) Development of a modulator for a television transmitter - 49.75 MHz, bandwidth 3 MHz. This task was begun, but never finished, by Prof. YAKOB ALEKSEYEVICH VODIN. *Ryutina*

(b) ~~The following tasks were all given by the Ministry for appropriate Ministry.)~~ *assigned* ~~Communications Equipment Industry~~

Frequency modulated transmitter of 66.25 MHz and 100 Watts (? Tonbegleitungen), frequency deviation $\pm 75 \text{ kHz}$. This task was the first placed by the appropriate Ministry.

(c) Model television transmitter for experimental purposes - 49.75 MHz, output 25 Watts, bandwidth $\pm 1 \text{ MHz}$, with partial single side-band suppression (Einseitenbandunterdrückung); For Prof. VODIN's use. *Ryutina*

(d) Small output television transmitter, 30 watts, bandwidth 4.5 MHz, Partial single side-band suppression, For the Experimental Works.

(e) Frequency modulated transmitter, 100 watts, deviation 75 kHz, adjustable frequency control 57.25 to 83.75 MHz, For the Experimental Works.

55. WORK OF NII-380 - 1949

Among the development tasks given to NII-380 by the Ministry for the appropriate Ministry in 1949 were:
Communications Equipment Industry

11.

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SECRET CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY*Attachment 1*

- 11 -

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- (a) Picture transmitters (Bildsender) of 77.25 and 59.75 ~~mc~~
MHz respectively and frequency modulated transmitters
for them of 66.25 and 83.25 ~~MHz~~ respectively. For
the Experimental Works.
- (b) Frequency modulated picture transmitter for 50 cms
2-3 watts, for a link (Richtverbindung); Modulation
index 2 and 4, For the Radar Department.
- (c) Antenna equivalent (Antennenequivalent) for 1 ~~kW~~, for
transmitter output measurement. For RYABOV's
laboratory.
- (d) Planning of a 2 ~~kW~~ television transmitter and a
frequency-modulated 1 ~~kW~~ transmitter, for the small
television ~~at KIEV~~.

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56. WORK OF NII-380 - 1950

Among the tasks given to NII-380 by the ~~appropriate~~ Ministry for the Communications Equipment Industry
in 1950 were:

- (a) Construction of test instruments for use within
NII-380:

- (1) testing circuit (Messleitung) up to 20 cms
- (2) potentiometer for use up to 0.1 ~~microvolt~~
- (3) test oscillator (Messender) for 40-20 cms
- (4) inductive potentiometer
- (5) various matching links (Anpassungsglieder)

- (b) Test oscillator with potentiometer to 1 ~~microvolt~~, Wave range
20-40 cms.

- (c) Mixer (Mixor) for 100 ~~mc~~ intermediate frequency,
40-50 cms, for radar use.

- (d) Theoretical work on oscillators:

- (1) Conditions of self-oscillation
- (2) theoretical investigation into the
conditions for constancy of output
amplitude
- (3) numerical solution of the problem of
synchronization between at least two
closed resonators (Topfkreis).

These tasks were given to TRIFONOV.

- (e) Wattmeter for decimetric waves, 20-50 cms, for the
measurement of mean antenna output; 300 watts, for
radar. Uncompleted by December 1950.

/12.

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- 12 -

*Attachment 1*57. SECURITY OF NII-380*This material procured by
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All the sections and departments of NII-380 worked independently and none was supposed to have knowledge of the others. In practice, this insulation was gradually and partially broken down.

OTHER ELECTRONIC INSTITUTES AND WORKS IN USSR

58. (a) SESTRORETEK - see para 53.
- (b) SAMARA. It was understood by the Germans in NII-380 that a Professor ~~KUZNETSOV~~ in SAMARA was engaged on magnetron research.
- (c) TOMSK(?) The Germans in NII-380 had also heard that magnetron research was being conducted in an institute in ~~SIBERIA~~, probably in TOMSK. The best apparatus from ARMSWICH was thought to have gone there after the first dismantling.
- (d) MOSCOW. Magnetron research at NII-380 (para 20) was independent of the research in a MOSCOW Institute, under the Germans ~~SPERBER~~ and ~~SPITZER~~, which resulted in the production of a magnetron for wavelengths of several centimeters.
- (e) CRIMEA. It was understood by the Germans at NII-380 that ZEMTSOV (para 20), after his arrest, was eventually sent to work in a laboratory in the CRIMEA.

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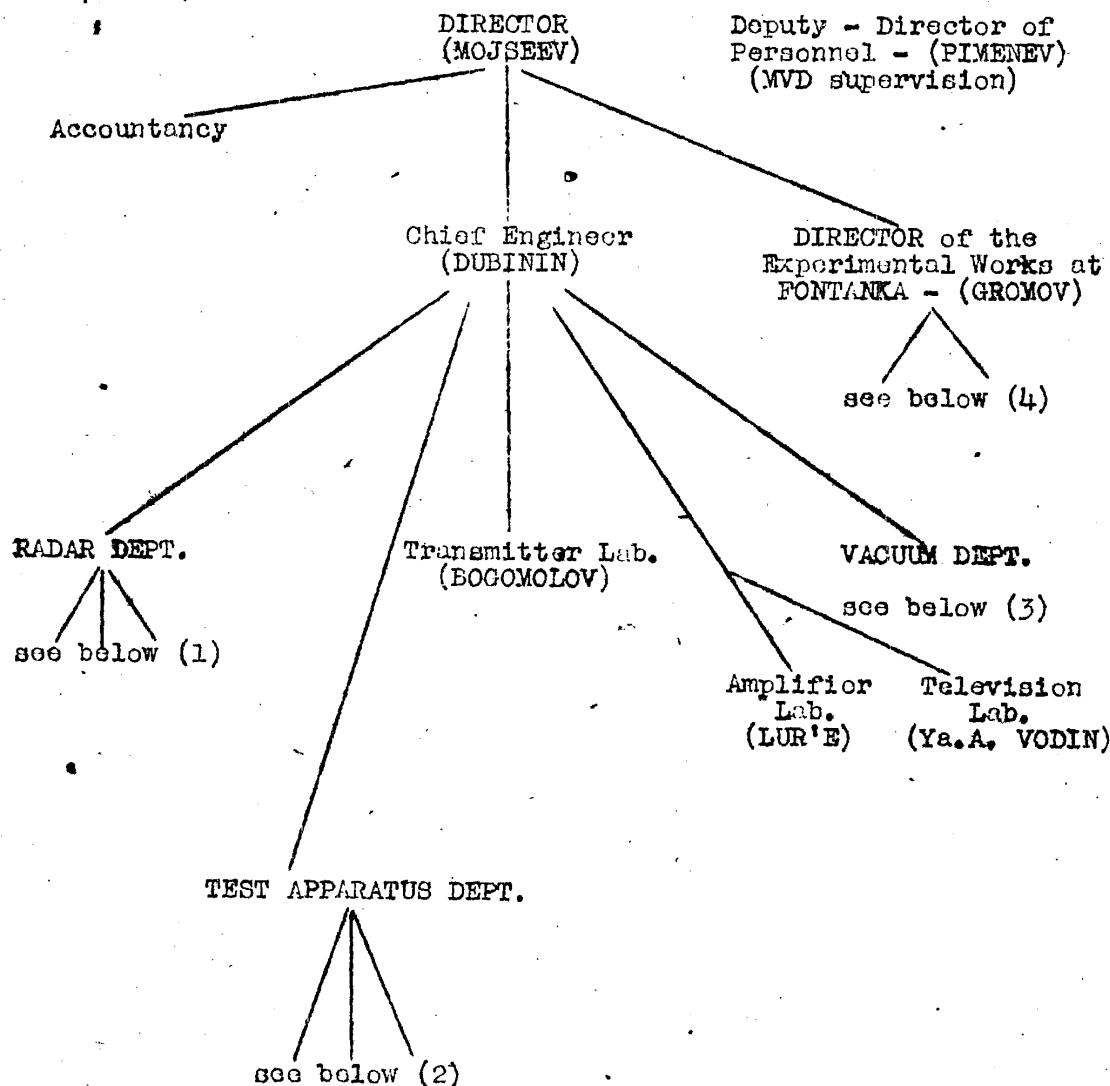
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Attachment 1
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ANNEXURE

ORGANISATIONAL CHART

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(December 1950)

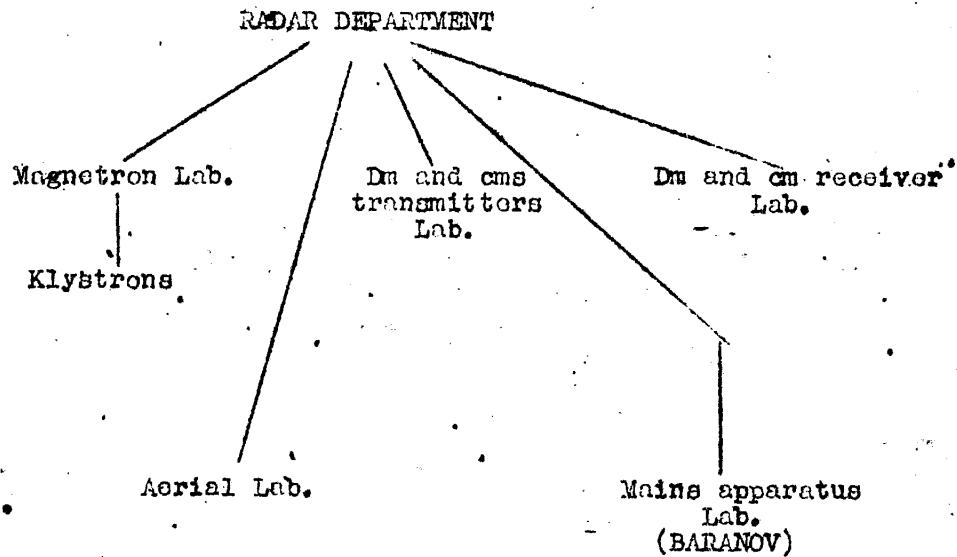
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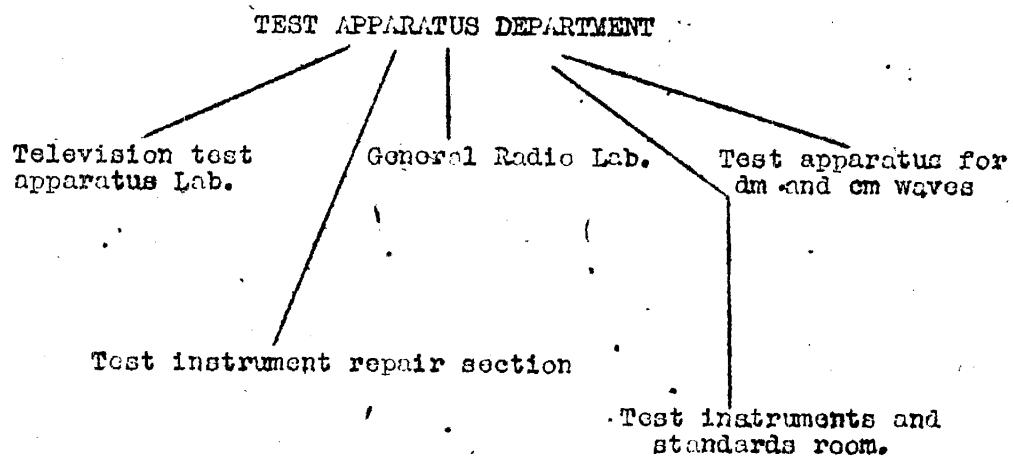
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*Attachment**This material procured by
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(1)



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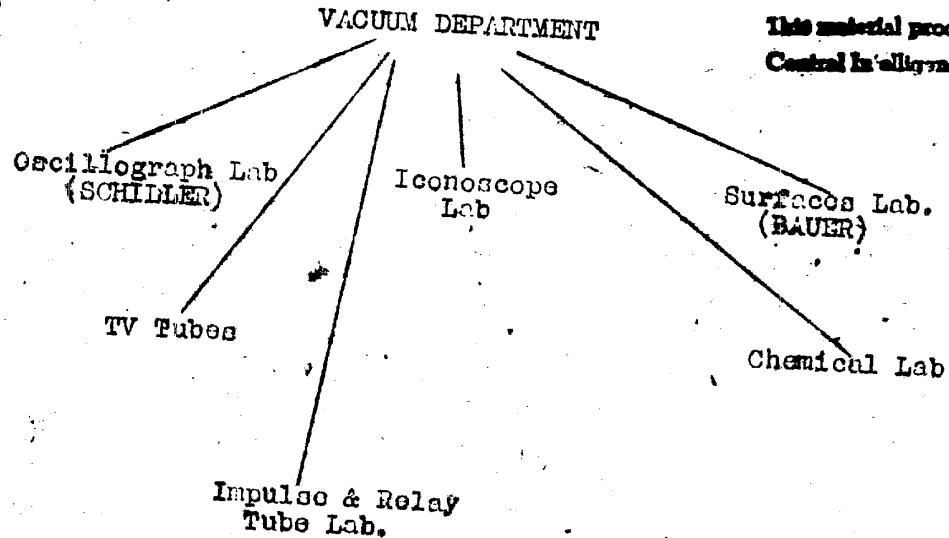
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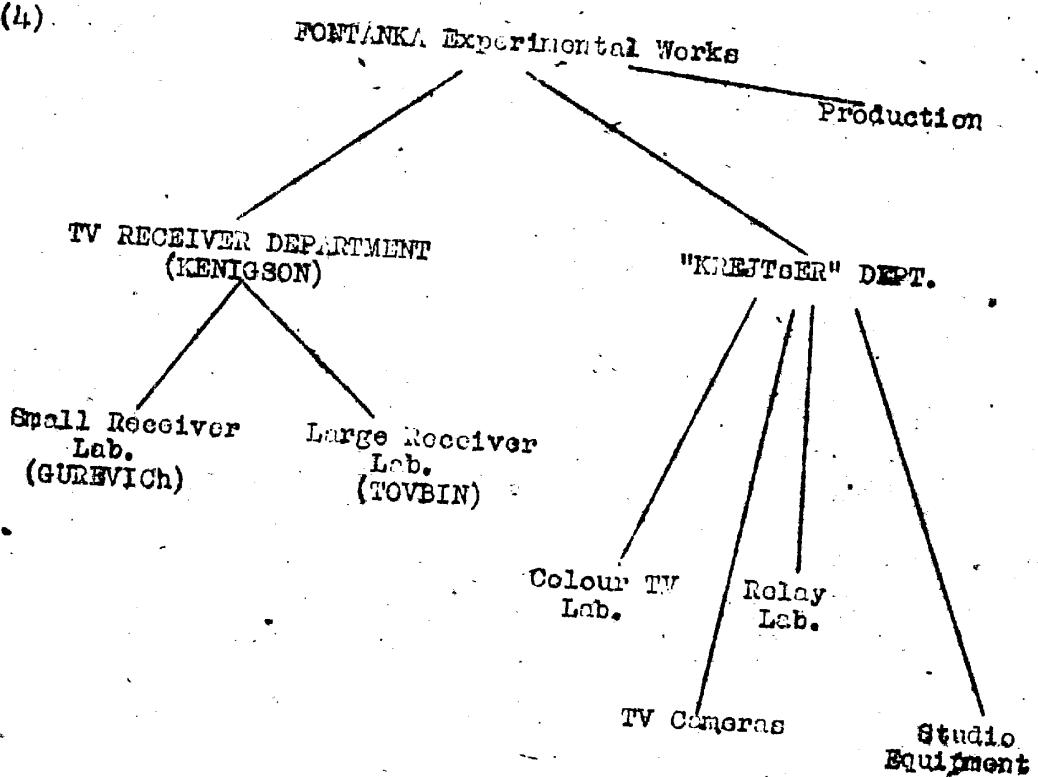
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Organisation Chart of NII-380 (cont.) THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO Attachment 1

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Attachment 2

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1. Radar Department [redacted].

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- (a) No important work was done in this Dept. until BARANOV took charge of it. Before BARANOV came, aerials could be seen on the roof of the Institute, directed towards FONTANKA, and it was thought that the Radar Dept., was trying to set up a radio link (Richtverbindung) with the Test Works there.
- (b) With the coming of BARANOV, work was begun on TV links. Then, with the advances made on magnetron work, research started in the field of cm work. Magnetrons for this latter were obtained from MOSCOW. These, for a wavelength of less than 10 cms, were of good quality Russian manufacture.
- (c) Cm receivers were also developed with reasonable success.
- (d) When a 4 mm magnetron had been successfully developed, BARANOV undertook the development of 4 mm radar apparatus. It is thought by the Germans that he cannot yet be far forward in this work.
- (e) This Dept. also successfully tackled the development of the receiver side of RYABOV's TV work (q.v.).
- (f) A transmitter for 20-40 cms links over great distances, with a power of 200 watts, was also developed.
- (g) The work of the Radar Dept. so expanded in 1949-50 that it gradually took over the whole of the third floor of the Institute.

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- 2 -

Attachment 2

This material pertains to
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Central Intelligence Agency2. Test Apparatus Department :

- (a) Under the leadership of the capable ~~WERNER~~ ~~MAN~~ this Department worked on :
- (i) Curve tracers (Kurvenschreiber) for 10 KHz-25 MHz, 100 MHz, 150 MHz and 300 MHz. Wobbel-Rub 10 MHz. Polarised coils with iron cores.
 - (ii) Temperature measuring instruments on the bolometer principle.
 - (iii) Oscillographs (broad band and normal).
 - (iv) Special test instruments for the KAZITAKIJ factory at SESTRORETSK and others. Test apparatus for balance (Abgleich) purposes and for photography of the band response curves (Bandfilterkurven).
 - (v) Test oscillators of all sorts (Messe sender).
 - (vi) Modulators (Mischstufen) in the range of 20-25 and 40-50 cms, on the principle of Kolbenabstimmung and surge impedance (Wellenwiderstand).
 - (vii) Potentiometers on a curve principle.
 - (viii) Testing circuits (Messleitungen), -20-40 cms.
 - (ix) Wavemeters, 10-50 cms.
 - (x) Wattmeter for dm waves - 20-40 cms, 200 w.
 - (xi) Power measurement device (Leistungsmesser) 500 w., with Kohleneabschlusswiderständen and cooling ribs.
 - (xii) Plug connections, mainly for 75 ohms.
 - (xiii) DC valve voltmeters, range 100 v - 5 kv.
- (b) The work of this Dept. was very reliable. All tasks given to the Dept. were successfully solved.

3. Transmitter Laboratory :

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- (a) At first only small power transmitters - chiefly TV and FM - were built.
- (b) A task of building radio link installations with a 50 cm carrier and modulation index 2 and 4 was also successfully solved.

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/3...

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- 3 -

- (c) RYABOV and ZHIDNIKOV were given the task of building a transmitter for use in a TV picture transmission link; a reflex klystron was to have been used in this. Although the Radar Dept. solved the receiver side of this work, RYABOV was not successful and was downgraded.
- (d) After the above incident, this Section concerned itself mainly with repair work.

4. Vacuum Department : 50X1-HUM

The Dept. worked on the improvement of super-iconoscopes and Braun tubes for TV receivers. The work in this Dept. resulted in an improvement of the sensitivity of these tubes for TV receivers over that achieved by the Germans at ARNSTADT. Whereas in the Braun tubes developed at ARNSTADT the luminous power (Luchtkraft) of the luminous layer decreased with time, in those newly developed in NII-380 this was not so; the luminous power remained quite constant.

5. Amplifier Laboratory : 50X1-HUM

As well as working on a broad band TV receiver amplifier, the lab. was trying to build a chain amplifier (Kettenverstärker). The lab. could show no great success.

6. TV Receiver Development Department : 50X1-HUM

The Dept. further developed an American straight receiver (Geradeausempfänger), making the TV receiver type KVN-49 the cheapest Russian TV receiver. (The price was of the order of 1500 Roubles). In comparison with the American model, ~~KENIGSON~~ showed an improvement in the electronic sweep circuit (Kippschaltung), with a saving of one valve.

When KENIGSON's set went to production there was much trouble as it was not really ready for mass production. However, to fulfil the current plan, the sets were palmed off on inexperienced buyers; later, many of them came back. This contributed to the relief of SELEZNEV from his post of Director of NII-380.

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- 4 -

7. SPURTSER Dept:This material processed by
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This Dept. had some success. Cadence tappers (Taktgeber) were developed, for instance, with a smaller valve input than hitherto achieved. In the field of camera work, research was proceeding on the decrease of the camera dimensions.

8. RUSSIAN MADE EQUIPMENT IN NII-380:

A lot of the equipment in NII-380 was of American origin - from BOONTON, ECA or General Electric. It was found by the Germans to be accurate and convenient in use. German equipment, from dismantled plants, was often old but still useful for its good accuracy.

- (a) Russian equipment was not popular among the Germans at NII-380 because of its inaccuracy and because it was not always handy to use. Russian test instruments were all built in LENINGRAD.
- (b) Russian made equipment in use in NII-380 included:
 - (i) Oscillographs. Highest Kippfrequenz 100,000. Small screen display - about 10 cm diameter. The casing had many badly-placed knobs and was thus awkward to use.
 - (ii) Test oscillators (Messenger). In many ranges up to 60-70 MHz. Outwardly well built, these sets were unreliable in the voltage produced.
 - (iii) Valve voltmeter "VKS". Range to 100 MHz. Very sensitive. With the exception of a clumsy key button (Tastknopf), the instrument was very serviceable.
 - (iv) Pointer instruments (Zeigerinstrumente) - Multiple Instruments. With the exception of the galvanometers, these were good. The galvanometer was inaccurate and of poor design.
 - (v) Q-Meter: These were also very unserviceable.

~~REF ID: A6512~~

Declassifications at Scientific Research

REPORT

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PART A - RUSSIAN PERSONALITIES

-Information is arranged thus:

Attachment

Name

1. **ALEXSEEV**

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2. **BARANOV**

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3. **BOGOMOLOV**

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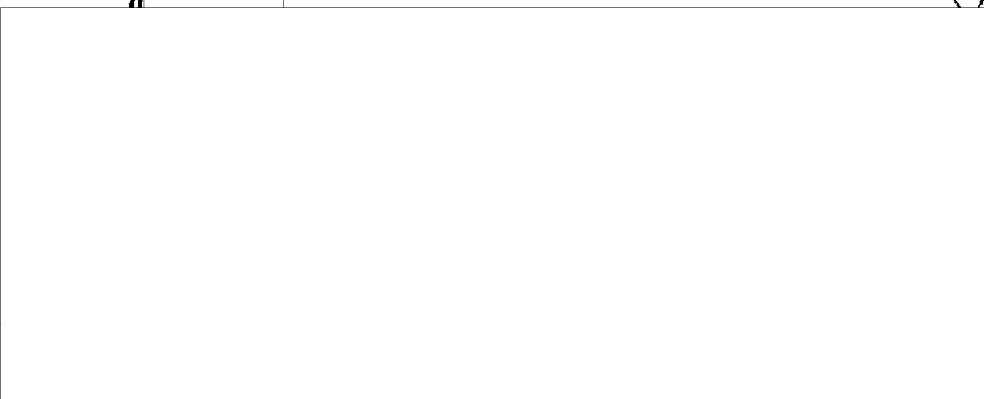
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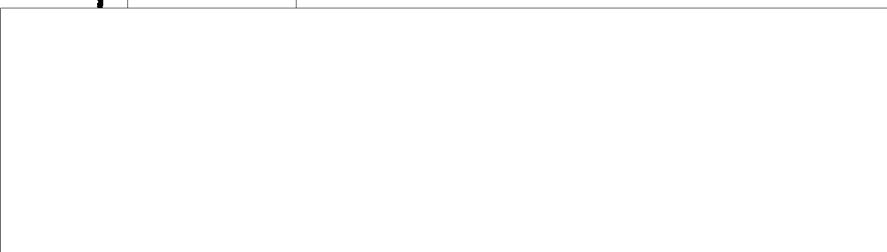
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- 2 - Attachment 3

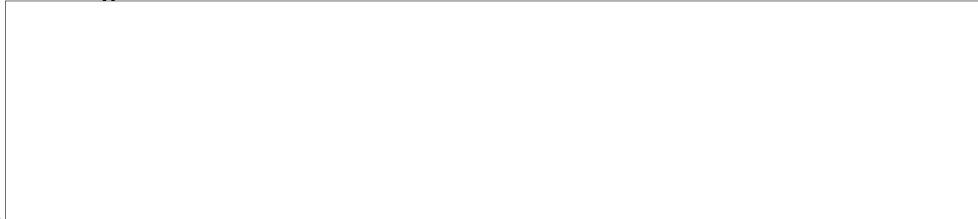
4. DUBININ



5. GROMOV

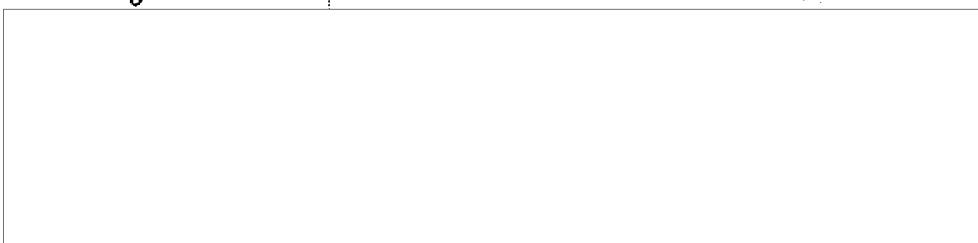


6. GUBIN from



50X1-HUM

7. GURVICH from



50X1-HUM

8. GUREVICH



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- 3 -

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9. X ZHIDNIKOV *fam*

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10. X KENIGSON

11. X KREITSER *fam*
KREITSER

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12. X LEVIT, Viktor

13. X LURIE

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14. X MITELMAN
Lev Vladimirovich

-4-

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15. X MODEL *[Signature]*

50X1-HUM

16. X MOISEEV *[Signature]*

50X1-HUM

17. X NOVIKOV *[Signature]*

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17a. X NOVIKOVA *[Signature]* (Wife of above)

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18. X PIMENEV *[Signature]*

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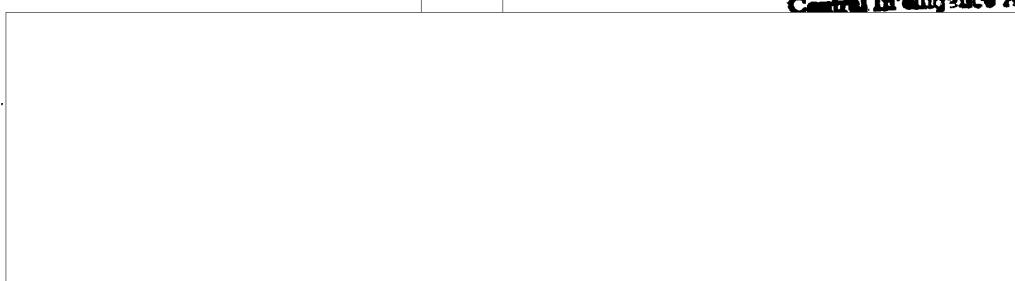
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- 5 -

Attachment 5

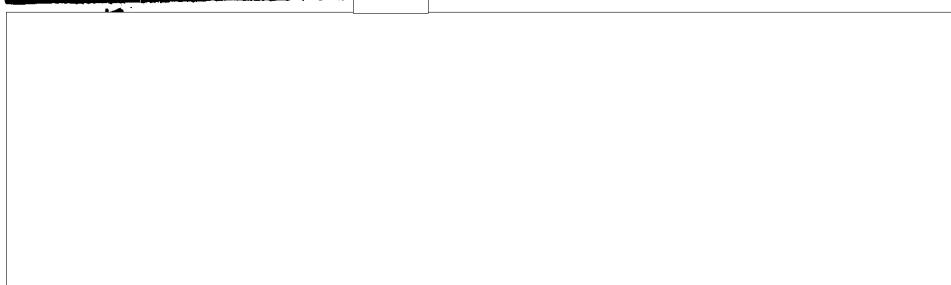
19. X KRYVTIN, Yakov Aleksandrovich

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20. X KYABOV, Ivan Stepanovich

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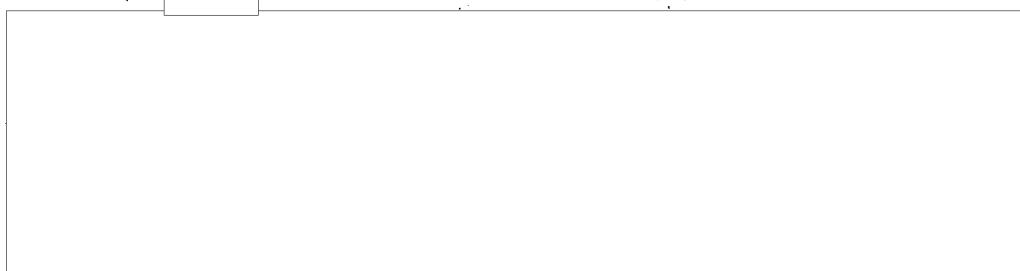
21. X SAPRYKIN

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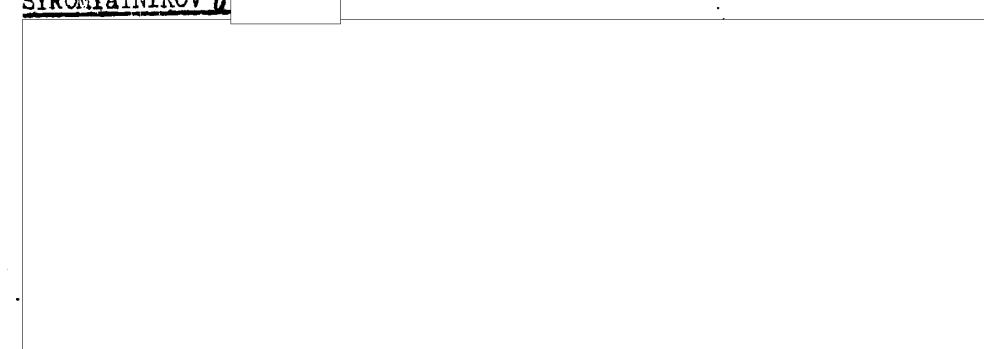
22. X SELEZNEV

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23. X SYROMYATNIKOV

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16...

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- 6 -

24. X TOVBIN

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25. X TRIFONOV, Nikolai Pavlovich

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26. X USTINOV, Vadim Borisovich

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A. RUSSIANS IN USSR:

1. Ministry for the Communications Equipment Industry:
(MPSS - Ministerstvo Promyshlennosti Sredstv Svyazi)

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Attachment 4

NII-380 was directly responsible to this Ministry, which set most of its scientific tasks. The Minister or his deputy visited the Institute once or twice each year.

2. The KVN Works (ZAVOD KVN) Sestroretsk:

Here the KVN sets developed at NII-380 were built. Radio sets were also built here. ~~Something like~~ (3-5000) men were employed in the Works.)

Specialists from the Works often visited NII-380, especially in 1950.

3. Physical Institute:

The building was not smaller than NII-380's main building. On one occasion they obtained from NII-380 a curve indicator (Kurvenschreiber) 10 ~~KHz~~ > 25 MHz for the construction of a broad band amplifier.

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B. GERMANS IN USSR:

7. V-2 Gyroscope Group (Kreiselgruppe), LENINGRAD:

(a) This group lived in a building in the Victory Park in Leningrad. The group appeared to be particularly well watched and restricted in its movements. This affected the morale of the Germans and was manifested in a suicide by defenestration and it was believed in NII-380, by a system of temporary wife-exchange among the men.

(b) It was impossible for Germans at NII-380 to visit this group without very special permission. There was, however, some contact between a mechanic of this group, ~~WEISSMUTH~~, and that of NII-380.

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- 2 -

Attachment 34

- (e) No Germans of this group have yet returned to Germany.
8. Group on ENERG's PROSPER, MOSCOW:

This group was concerned with valve development work. Dr. [REDACTED] was a member of the group and was retained in the Moscow TV Institute when the rest of the group was broken up.

9. [REDACTED] Group:

10. Germans at NII-380 merely knew of the existence of this group and believed it was somehow directly concerned with the German Arms industry.

10. [REDACTED]:

It was similarly merely known to the Germans at NII-380 that there was a group of German specialists living in villas at Sestroretsk.

11. Group in MOSCOW - ② PRAGUE:

Three members of this group became known through their work to MOSCOW TV [REDACTED]. They were Drs. BUSCHENBACH, HESSE and VOLLMER.

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12. Personalities:

3.a. [REDACTED]:

50X1-HUM

[REDACTED]:

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[REDACTED]:

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[REDACTED]:

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[REDACTED]:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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PART B - GERMAN PERSONALITIES:

Information is arranged thus:-

1. X AHRENS

50X1-HUM

2. X BAUER (Dx)

50X1-HUM

3. X BAUER

50X1-HUM

4. X BLASCHE

50X1-HUM

5. X EICHHORN

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- 2 -

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6. X GUENTHER, Johannes, (Dipl. Ing.)

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7. X HEROLD

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8. X HOFFMANN, (Dipl.Ing.)

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9. X HOFFMANN

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- 4 -

15. X MALY, Dipl. Ing.

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16. X MATZKE, (Ing.)

17. X MAUER

18. X HENG

19. X PAHLOW, (Ing.)

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- 5 -

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20. PRAXMAYER, (Ing.)

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occurred by
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23. RIEDEL24. RÜBMANN

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- 6 -

Attachment 50X1-HUM

This material procured by
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25. X SCHILLER, (Dr.)

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26. X SCHILLING

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27. X SCHILDT, Kurt.

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28. X SIEPMANN, (Dipl. Ing.)

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29. X SIEGEL, (Ing.)

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- 7 -

Attachment 3

30. X THOM, (Ing.)This material procured by
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33. X TIMM, U.34. X TOBRUEG. (Ing.)

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- 8 -

35. X TRAUTMANN, (Ing.)

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36. X WEISSMANN

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37. X WOELFLING

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38. X WORGITZKI, (Ing.)

--

39. X ZIMMER, Dipl. Chem.

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- 9 -

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

40. X ZSCHAU. (Dipl. Ing.) [redacted]

Attachment 3

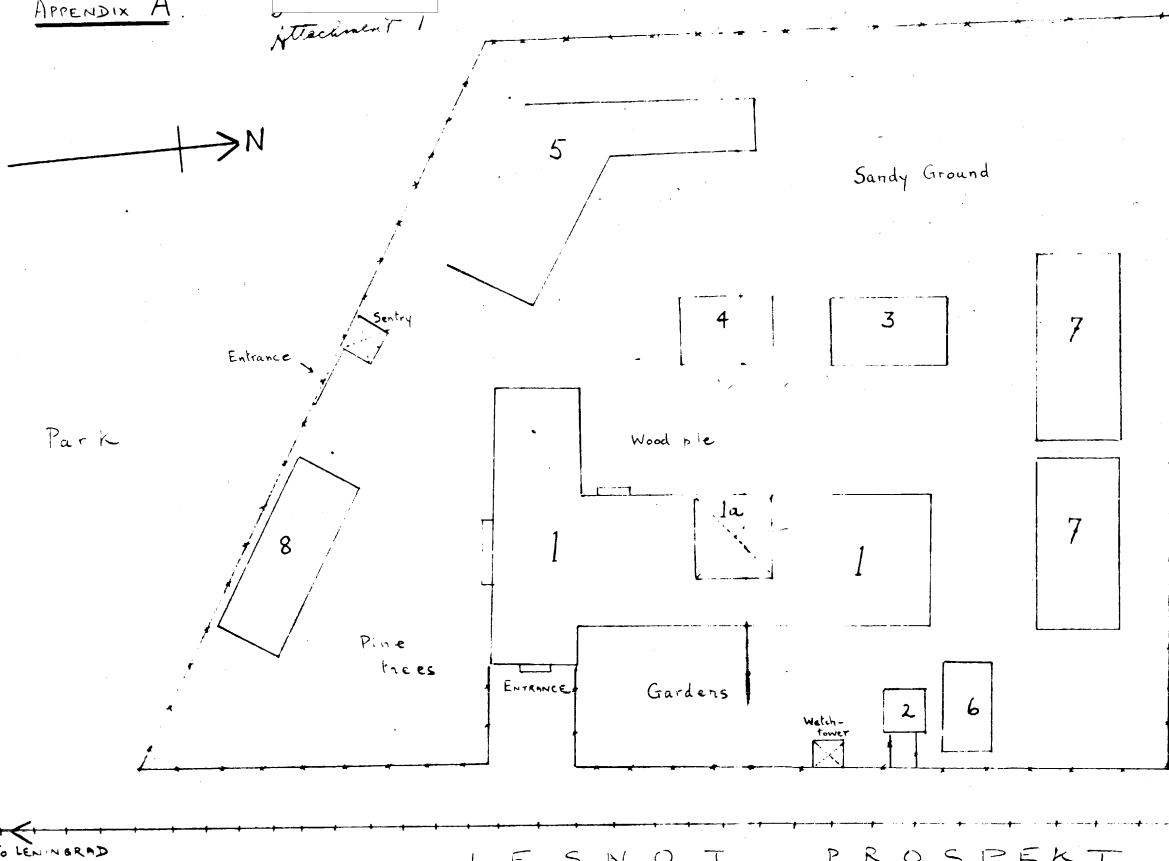
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APPENDIX A

Attachment 1



LENINGRAD —

NII-380

LAY-OUT PLAN

(Dec 1950)